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ALIA SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO IRAN'S KHAMENE'I

AU231001 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 23 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'I.

"On occasion of your re-election to the high post of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the pleasure to convey to you my sincere greetings.

I express the conviction that the good relations existing between Albania and Iran will strengthen continuously in the interest of our peoples and the struggle against imperialism".

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH DENMARK SIGNED

AU231007 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 23 (ATA) -- The protocol on the cultural and scientific exchanges between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark for 1985-1986 and 1986-1987 was signed in Tirana on August 22. The protocol envisages exchanges in the field of culture, education and science.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Jorgo Milica and for the Danish side by the ambassador Karl-Frederick Haslan, director of the Department of Culture at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

Attending the signing ceremony were Sefedin Tela, chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Andon Berxholi, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the members of the two delegations.

40TH NAVAL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN VLORE

AU161210 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 16 (ATA) -- A festive ceremony was organised on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Navy, in the city of Vlore on August 15.

Attending were militarymen and seamen, veterans, working people of work and production centers, youngsters, "Enver's Pioneers", etc. Attending it were also the Chief of the General Staff of the People's Army Kico Mustaqi, the first secretary of the District Party Committee Enver Halili, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Miti Nito and other comrades.

On this occasion, the militaryman Ndue Jaku spoke. Those present saw the parade of some of the effectives of our Navy.

LEADERS ATTEND PAPER'S ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU251312 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 25 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the first issue of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, the day of our people's press, the editorial board of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT and the Presidency of the Journalists' Union of Albania organised a solemn meeting in the Hall of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania in the capital on August 24.

Attending it were veterans of the press, reporters of the central press organs, the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY and radiotelevision, voluntary collaborators and correspondents, typographers and other guests.

Present were also the Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the chief of the Sector of Press at the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party Dhimiter Tona, the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania Dritero Agolli and other comrades.

The speech on the occasion was held by the editor-in-chief of the newspaper BASHKIMI Hamit Borici. He pointed out the glorious 43 year road of our people's press, work of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personalty, the important role it has played and plays an organiser, propagandist and agitator in service of the communist education of the masses, their mobilisation to realise all the tasks in all the fields of the socialist construction and the defense of the homeland. Marching on the road of the best traditions, implementing the teachings of the founder, organiser and director of our people's press Comrade Enver Hoxha, our press has strengthened continuously the party and militant spirit, has raised its ideopolitical and publicistic character with the aim of becoming, as Comrade Enver Hoxha instructs, tribune of the revolutionary thinking of the popular masses.

A telegram was sent from the meeting to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Meetings and other activities devoted to the 43rd anniversary of our people's press are held also in the districts of Fier Berat, Saranda, Vlora, Shkodra etc, on August 24.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON U.S., USSR MILITARY SPACE PLANS

AU251600 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 25 (ATA) -- U.S. President Reagan informed that the United States of America will test a new anti-satellite space missile. Right after this report, Moscow hurried to reply on August 22, through TASS, that the Soviet Union too will adopt counter-measures, by deploying anti-satellite missiles in the space, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among others in its article.

Thus, we notice that the militaristic military programs in space of the two superpowers are being concreticized. Despite of the demagogy of the White House and the Kremlin about the problem of disarmament, or their proposals and talks, it is a fact that they are intensifying the feverish armament race in the space. This is made at a time when they in Washington and Moscow are presenting the problem as if the European peoples and those of the world accept calmly the reality of the "star war" because allegedly now there is talk about the "verification and control" of these tests and weapons. Moreover, Moscow speaks of "international control" of the military activity in the space, just like the Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze did these days when he proposed the creation of an international organisation under the auspices of the UNO which allegedly will deal with the control of the U.S. and Soviet military activity in the space.

Raising a noise about the control and verification precisely in this situation, the U.S. and the Soviet Union think that they may divert the people's attention from the truth that the bargains on the question of space too serve the strengthening of their permanent blackmail with these kinds of weapons over the sovereign peoples and countries. On the other hand, it is aimed to quell the movements that are going on in Europe against the U.S. and Soviet programs of the "stars war", against the policy of aggression and war that Washington and Moscow are pursuing.

EDITORIAL ON COUNTERING TEMPORARY ABSENTEEISM

AU251533 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "For a Better Evaluation of Temporary Disabilities"]

[Text] All-sided measures constantly taken in improving working and living conditions and the character of our preventive socialist medicine have decreased the number of disabilities created at work. A better evaluation of this problem by the party organs this year has considerably decreased temporary disabilities at the equivalent of 400,000 work days less than during the same period last year.

While elements of this achievement are many, to be cited is the work of social security. In many districts, as those of Berat, Gjirokaster, Korce, Lezhe, Pogradec, Sarande, and others, temporary disabilities stand below the level anticipated. Nevertheless, this is not a problem that we can sleep on. On the contrary, in many production centers and institutions of some districts, there is still disquieting news. Only during the first 6 months of the year, absenteeism resulted in a loss of 235,000 work days, equal to an absenteeism from work on 1,500 workers every day. In order to keep absenteeism down, we should not allow any indifferent attitudes toward the working conditions of workers. This problem is at the heart of the care of the party, and for this millions are invested. In some cases there are indifferent attitudes toward these planned funds, which are intended to improve the working conditions, as is seen at some enterprises which do not implement the state's plans as they should. The enterprises of the mines and the light and food industries during the first 6 months of the year have realized only 62 percent of these plans. This is unacceptable, and the managing directors of these enterprises should be made accountable and should take urgent measures to improve these deficiencies. On the other hand, in the energy enterprises, these plans have been put to good use, resulting in the lowering of temporary absenteeism at work.

Despite measures taken and educational efforts made, there are still doctors who unintentionally issue medical reports outside accepted criteria, undeservedly, or for reasons of favoritism or friendship, and so on. Such cases have been observed in the social security boroughs number 2 and 8 of Tirana's central polyclinic, Lekaj and Kavaje of the District of Durres, and Lac and Fushe Kruje of the District of Kruje. Toward these artificial temporary disabilities, which come at the expense of the people's treasure, the social security and medical units should apply the right concepts, tighten control over doctors, and make them accountable to KML's [expansion unknown] and managers of health institutions.

Doctors have been at work centers for some time now. The experiences in recent years of doctors of enterprises such as NPV of Shkoder, paper factories of Lezhe and Lushnje districts, the Manze mine and the Enver Hoxha mercantile port of Durres, the Mborje mine in Korce, and others testify to the important role of health prevention in lowering temporary disabilities at work. Such results are achieved when scientific methods are applied in the identification, research, and prevention of factors damaging to the workers health. In many enterprises and, in particular, in those where abseenteesim is high, the doctors of the enterprises handle only routine cases, do not study further, and do not bring these problems to the enterprise managers.

The constant lowering of temporary disabilities is not a problem that can be solved by campaigns. It requires constant educational work with people and control over the activities of workers and health organs, efforts for better working conditions for the workers, and so on. Thus, this is a problem that should preoccupy and concern more the organs and base organizations of the party.

KOMAN HYDROPOWER STATION OUTPUT REPORTED

AU241411 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 24 (ATA) -- The work for the construction of the generation station is in the final stage. According to the plan, the first turbine will be commissioned on November 29, whereas the second on December this year. 2 other turbines will be assembled in 1986. At this the whole of the hydropower station of Koman will be finished. It will be the biggest hydro power station built so far in our country and will produce an energy equal to two billion kilo-watt hours annually.

The completion of this project will change the century long aspect of this zone: the lake that is being created will cover an area of 12 square kilometers.

Workers and specialists from all over Albania have worked and are working in the Enver Hoxha hydro powerstation of Koman.

MATEEV COMMENTS ON WEST'S ANTI-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN

AU251705 Sofia BTA in English 1613 GMT 25 Aug 85

["Hatred For Hire" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 25 (BTA) -- The new wave in the anti-Bulgarian campaign in the West, which is related to the slanderous allegations of a Bulgarian complicity in the attempt on the pope's life is the theme of Yoan Mateev's comment in today's issue of "RABOTNICHESKO DELO".

The informational pretext for this new wave, states the author, is the Rome magistrates' visit to the Netherlands and the F.R.G. where they interrogated the convicted Turkish nationals Aslan and Ozbey. Despite the fact that the protocols were not published, the disinformation experts came to the conclusion (based only upon the "fine mood" they thought they had seen on the faces of the prosecutors and upon certain remarks made by the latter) that the "Bulgarian connection" version has been confirmed and that a second "independent witness" (Ozbey) has supported Agca's credibility. The public in the West has been presented as an "undeniable truth" the whole discredited, denounced, monstrous and quite poorly conceived lie of a Bulgarian complicity in the assassination attempt in "St. Peter" Square in Rome, emphasises Yoan Mateev.

It is only logical, the author notes, that there are a number of unanswered questions for the enlighted reader. Some of them are the following: Why did these self-proclaimed objective, honest and good-willing observers not tell the public that their new anti-Bulgarian speculations are based entirely upon suppositions? Why did these "guardians of law and justice" forget to say that the so-called "independent witness" Ozbey resorted to blackmail during his meetings with the Rome magistrates stating that he "will not talk" before gurantees are given to him that he will not be indicted in Rome, that he will not be prosecuted for his part in the assassination of the Turkish journalist Ipekci and that he will not be tried for this crime in Germany and will not be given over to the Turkish authorities? Why was the public not informed about Ozbey's remark that he "would say anything" for money and that there are strong indications that he is a drug addict and can therefore easily fall under the influence of other people, provided this influence is supported by the needle?

At the same time, the author adds, these observers had no objections to a prosecutor's indiscrete comments made during the interrogations in the Netherlands and the F.R.G. and related to the results of these. These representatives of the mass media did not express their astonishment either, about the fact that no one seems to be in a very great hurry to interrogate mobster Pandico who claims that he can testify about the manipulations carried out by Agca by the Italian Secret Services. And something else, the trial against "Super Sismi" passed almost without any publicity although it unearthed things which can throw light upon certain rather dim episodes discussed during the hearings in Rome.

PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF LEADERS NOTED 11-24 AUGUST

AU241827 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its Broadcasts from 11 through 24 August notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast given in parantheses):

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a ceremony for laying the foundation stone of a new services and housing complex in Sofia. (1930 GMT 15 August).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended in Sofia the opening of an exhibition marking the 50th anniversary of the Seventh Congress of the Komintern. (1500 GMT 20 August).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a public meeting in Sofia marking Miners Day. (1730 GMT 22 August).

TALKS WITH GREECE ON POLITICAL IMMIGRANTS

AU241825 Sofia BTA in English 1606 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 24 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Greek talks were held in Sofia from August 22 through August 24 on matters concerning the social security of the Greek political immigrants who have left Bulgaria and have gone back to Greece.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of straightforwardness and mutual understanding and an agreement was signed on the settlement of these matters.

REPORTAGE ON PETUR TANCHEV VISIT TO MEXICO

For Mexican reportage on the visit to Mexico by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, see the Mexico section of the 27 August Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHNOUPEK MEETS GENSCHER, DEPARTS FRG 23 AUG

'Satisfied' With Talks

LD232207 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Wolfsburg, West Germany, Aug 23 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechosolvak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CTK today he was satisfied with his talks with his West German colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher, which took place in a working and business-like atmosphere.

Speaking before departure from the FRG, Bohuslav Chnoupek said the talks confirmed the correctness of the policy of peaceful cooperation and peaceful coexistence of states having different social systems. He noted that the political dialogue can be maintained also in the complex international situation, and pointed out untapped reserves, the minister said.

Progress was also made in environmental protection, which concerns both countries.

Further Report

LD231801 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his 2-day working visit to the FRG today. During the visit he discussed questions of mutual relations and international life with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister. Peter Nemec reports on the end of the visit:

The foreign ministers spent the whole morning evaluating the international situation. During their discussion differences naturally occurred in opinions on the causes for its deterioration. But at the same time they agreed in pointing out the need to adopt concrete and mutually acceptable measures for avoiding a nuclear catatastrophe. These points justify optimism. The process that began in 1975 with the signing of the Helsinki Final Act is proving its viability, as was confirmed by the recent meeting of foreign ministers of signatory states on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki.

In this context Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher exchanged opinions on the possibilities for further steps that must be taken in the near future for an all-round use of possibilities ensuing from the Final Act. Both ministers agreed in describing the forthcoming meeting between the highest Soviet party representative and the President of the United States as the most important event of the year, and as a meeting from which the nations of the entire world expect positive impulses for a peaceful solution to all key problems.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister spoke highly of Soviet disarmament initiatives made recently and in particular the moratorium on all types of tests of nuclear arms. This is the most direct way of limiting nuclear arsenals right down to their complete removal. What has been proposed by the United States, however, does not lead to an end in nuclear arming. Comrade Chnoupek also supported the Soviet initiative suggesting that the subject of peaceful cooperation in space and a resolution on this question should be placed on the agenda of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. At the same time Minister Chnoupek expressed concern at the plans to deploy new chemical weapons in West Europe, in particular in the FRG.

Minister Genscher explained the stand of the FRG Government in particular on the question of a ban on testing nuclear weapons, which is in agreement with the ideas of the U.S. Government.

The end of the visit consisted of a tour of the Volkswagen plant, the largest car factory in the FRG, together with an explanation of the development of a new generation of passenger car engines with very low exhaust emissions. Volkswagen is the leading enterprise in the FRG in research on this technical problem.

After the visit to the factory and a final working lunch with Minister Genscher, the Czechoslovak foreign minister returned home.

HUNGARY'S JOZSEF MARJAI CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Lenart, Colotka

LD231434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, recieved Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, in Bratislava today.

Also present was Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier.

In their talk, they assessed cooperation to date between Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the economic sphere. They stressed the importance of intensifying cooperation, particularly in engineering, electrical engineering, the chemical and construction industries, in agriculture, and in other branches. They emphasized the need to increase cooperation and specialization in individual branches of industry and in the development of modern technologies. They noted that in the interests of expanding and improving economic links, new forms of cooperation must be sought, such as scientific production associations.

Begins Talks With Colotka

LD232025 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Bratislava, August 23 (MTI) -- Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, currently on an official friendly visit to the Slovak Socialist Republic, Friday began talks with his host Peter Colotka, board member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party CC, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Government and head of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Jozsef Marjai held talks in depth with Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party CC, and Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council.

The parties discussed international political and economic issues, the state of their countries, development concepts, the state of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations and within that the contacts of the Slovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as some topical questions of economic cooperation. They established that they held similar views on the discussed international questions and agreed that the experiences gained in the course of socialist construction can be utilized well in the social-economic development of their countries.

The political, social and cultural contacts of Hungary and Slovakia, as well as their touristical cooperation and the cooperation of the ethnic minorities, are strengthening.

The economic contacts too are developing dynamically and successfully.

The politicians stressed that further opportunities were to be explored for the expansion of production cooperation in the industry, and in the engineering and electronics industries in the first place. Distinguished attention is to be paid to the expansion of cooperation in the use of biotechnological processes in agriculture.

The parties stressed the importance of making cooperation even closer in the development of methods for the rationalization of the use of raw and basic materials and energy.

Jozsef Marjai and his negotiating parties reviewed some topical aims of the implementation of the joint river barrage project at Nagymaros-Gabcikovo and devoted special attention to points of economy and nature and environment saving in connection with the project.

Visits Bohunice Nuclear Plant

LD241515 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, today visited the Bohunice nuclear power station complex, accompanied by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy premier of the federal government. He acquainted himself with the construction of our power stations and with prospects for developing this energy source. The help of the USSR in the development of nuclear energy in Czechoslovakia and Hungary was praised. Comrade Jozsef Marjai also interested himself in the management and running of Czechoslovak nuclear power stations and the work of the nuclear power stations research institute in Jaslovske Bohunice. He then inspected the primary section and engineering plant of the fourth block of the nuclear power plant in Bohunice, which at present is in the advanced stage of the beginning phase of energy production.

In Trnava, the Hungarian guest visited a modern education center -- the sector's specialist tuition and training center -- where staff are trained to operate nuclear power plants.

Visits Agricultural Exhibition

LD242151 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, accompanied by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, federal deputy premier, and Slovak premier, visited the statewide agricultural exhibition Agrokomplex in Nitra this afternoon. He showed interest in, among other things, the large exposition of the scientific and research base of Czechoslovakia's agricultural sector, which displays the existing results achieved in the breeding of all kinds of farm animals.

PITRA VIEWS ARMS RACE, NEED FOR INCREASED OUTPUT

AU230946 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Aug 85 p 2

[Excerpts from a speech by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, upon opening the "Land -- The Provider" agricultural exhibition in Ceske Budejovice on 17 August]

[Excerpt] It is necessary to maximally accelerate the implementation of scientific-technological progress in all spheres, to raise labor productivity, and to thus actively contribute to the creation of greater national income.

Only this path reliably guarantees that we can ensure the needs of society's further development, systematically improve the standard of living, and ensure the country's defense and security.

The current complex world situation also requires speedy intensification of the economy. The U.S. military-industrial complex has been unleashing ever newer rounds of the feverish arms buildup. It has been trying to achieve military superiority at any price. Yes, the situation in the world is serious, world peace is in jeopardy. Thus far there is no hope to be seen for more marked positive changes. Despite that, we are and will remain optimists. We know that in the process of confrontation between the policy of belligerent imperialism and the peace policy of the USSR and of our community, world public opinion has been leaning increasingly toward our side; toward the side of a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence.

We in Czechoslovakia also have effective offensive weapons agianst imperialism and its plans. These are the moral and political unity of our people and their firmly closed ranks around the CPCZ. And our alliance with the USSR is the strongest foundation on which we base and will always continue to base our security and socialist development. In this struggle our honest work is our decisive weapon.

LENART MEETS SRV POLITBURO'S NGUYEN VAN LINH

OW251642 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA, August 25 -- Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, first secretary of the C.P. of Slovakia Central Committee, on Thursday received in Bratislava Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Ho Chi Minh City, CTK reports. Speaking on this occasion, J. Lenart praised the Vietnamese people's victory in the anti-U.S. resistance war in the past and their present endeavours in national construction and defence. He stressed the importance of the cooperation between the two countries.

U.S. STATEMENTS ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS INSINCERE

LD260913 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Correspondent Vladimir Solecky report from New York]

[Text] Questions about the meaning of the statements made by representatives of the Reagan administration on some issues concerning current Soviet-U.S. relations are appearing more and more frequently in the U.S. media. Regardless of whether observers judge each of these statements individually or as a series of attacks launched one after another, most of them agree that they could not contribute to creating a positive climate for the forthcoming November meeting of the highest representatives of both great powers in Geneva.

President Reagan in a telephone interview with a Washington radio station to be broadcast on Monday, the content of which has already been revealed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, said concerning the subject that he will attempt to assure the Soviet leader in Geneva that the United States has no hostile intentions toward Moscow. According to him, a program for future tasks on how to eliminate mutual hostility and suspicion ought also to be set out during the Geneva meeting.

It is, however, hard to believe the sincerity of these intentions when these statements were accompanied by the customary claims about Soviet expansionism, and when they have been made when all practical steps of the U.S. Administration are being aimed at torpedoing mutual relations.

ADN ON NEED TO COUNTER ACTIVITIES OF BND

LD231503 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 23 Aug 85

["From the Gehlen Organization to the BND -- FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG on the Need for an Efficient Foreign Espionage Service" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Everyone in the FRG must realize the need for an efficient foreign espionage service, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes in an article on the tasks of the FRG's Federal Intelligence Service (BND). To be informed about the world, right into its farthest corners" is important for the existence of the FRG, the paper notes. After all, no other country of comparable economic size in the world is so very dependent on the international context. What "open" material that can be had can be collected and analyzed by diplomats, journalists, and research institutes. But there must be an espionage service for the "non-open information." Whatever the priority of the civilian element, the military elements must also be fitted in.

In its article, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG provides insight into the history of the espionage service from the general staff elite under Colonel Nicolay in the First World War, to the foreign/counterintelligence office of the Wehrmacht Supreme Command and the SS Reich Security Main Office. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: "The sole element of the leadership of the reich to survive the end of the war as an organism that could adapt itself was a military-run foreign intelligence service." The first head of the FRG espionage service, the Gehlen Organization, did not in fact come from "counterintelligence," but ran his own espionage apparatus as head of the "Foreign Armies East" Department of the Army Supreme Command. In the period of the cold war the Americans took this apparatus under their wing and out of the "Gehlen Organization" there grew the Federal Intelligence Service (BND). The old nazi espionage officers gathered round Gehlen, among them officers from the SS Security Service.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG appeals to its readers to trust the FRG's espionage service despite many recent breakdowns.

Regarding these reports, it openly remains for us to note that the activities of the Federal Intelligence Service, like the Military Counterintelligence Service and the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, are coordinated directly by the Chancellor's Office, including issuing directions to assault the GDR and its security. That the GDR is at all times concerned about this and takes measures, accordingly, for its security and thus for peace is shown by the defection [uebertritt] of the head of the FRG counterintelligence service to the GDR, about which, the latest DPA reports say, Bonn is "appalled."

U.S. UK TEMPORARILY CLOSE BORDER POINT 22 AUG

LD231236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1210 GMT 23 Aug 85

["Occupying Troops in West Berlin Temporarily Block Border Checkpoint" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- In the afternoon of 22 August 1985 members of the American and British military police blocked the approach to the Friedrich/Zimmer Strasse border-crossing point on the territory of West Berlin to all cross-border traffic for half an hour.

A member of the British military police informed the GDR control forces that there was a bomb in a vehicle West of the border. A vehicle backup formed at the border-crossing point as a result of the delay.

SINDERMANN, FELFE VISIT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

LD231208 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The largest ever educational exhibition and display of top performances put on by the Association of Horticulturalists, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders began today at the Erfurt exhibition site. SED Central Committee Politburo members Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and Werner Felfe, secretary of the Central Committee, took part. The exhibition opens to visitors tomorrow. Organizations from the USSR, the CSSR, and Poland are also represented.

TRANSIT 'PROBLEMS' DISCUSSED WITH SWEDISH ENVOY

LD241104 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Problems relating to transit traffic through the GDR to Sweden have been discussed in Berlin by Dr Joachim Mitdank, head of the Northern Europe Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Ambassador Rune Nystrom. Dr Mitdank stressed that the GDR is acting in strict agreement with usual international practice and maintains a reliable check on the validity of travel documents. Leading Swedish representatives had repeatedly recognized that the agreements reached in February this year are being adhered to rigidly. Problems stemming from the Swedish immigration legislation do not fall within the competence of the GDR. Dr Mitdank stressed the unchanged interest in cultivating and deepening the traditionally friendly relations.

SED DELEGATION MEETS WITH GUYANA PRESIDENT

LD231752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Georgetown, 23 Aug (ADN) -- Hugh Desmond Hoyte, president of Guyana and chairman of the People's National Congress [PNC], and the delegation of the SED Central Committee now in Georgetown for the Sixth PNC Congress have advocated the development and deepening of mutual relations.

During a talk today Hugh Desmond Hoyte paid tribute to the political and economic cooperation between the GDR and Guyana. He stressed that in the past the GDR had always proved to be a good, reliable friend of his country. The partners in the talks were in agreement in noting that in the fundamental questions of the present day, such as the securing of peace, arms limitation and disarmament, there is unanimity in the views held by the SED and PNC.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES 5-YEAR PLAN POLICY

LD232228 Budapest Domestic in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi spoke about the financial policy to be pursued in the Seventh 5-Year Plan when he addressed the opening session of the fifth financial policy conference. He was interviewed on the same topic by Katalin Kondor:

[Begin recording] [Kondor] In view of the fact that, as everyone knows, we do not have very much money, what will be characteristic of the next 5-year plan: distributing it everywhere proportionately or allocating more of it to priority branches, while other branches will be left without?

[Hetenyi] Naturally, money will not be distributed everywhere proportionately, if only because it is not our intention to distribute funds in predetermined proportions; rather, the distribution of funds must increasingly depend on the performance of various enterprises and individuals. Thus, even if there will not be a spectacularly large amount of money, the quantity that a branch, an enterprise, or an individual may receive from it will to a very large extent depend on the performance they are capable of. This, naturally, is not a fully automatic matter. After all, we have a plan; financial policy also has its priorities; and the state uses certain preferences, subsidies, to facilitate the more rapid creation of income in certain areas.

[Kondor] Can you give an example?

[Hetenyi] Yes, I can. Certain areas in the processing industry, as we know from the current 5-year plan as well, benefit from central development programs or from priority goals such as export development, energy-saving, and so on. If you want me to name a branch, I could mention electronics, the machine tool industry, and a few more similar branches.

[Kondor] Can I say in that case that the main outlines of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will continue unchanged?

[Hetenyi] One could perhaps say this with regard to the most fundamental outlines. Nevertheless, there will be changes. After all, plan periods differ from one another. I hope the changes will not affect the most fundamental aspects. In other words, we are not thinking in terms of an extremely great change in the proportions between consumption and accumulation or between productive and nonproductive investments. But I think we shall be able to provide funds for certain targets, units, in a more differentiated manner. For example, in the infrastructure sphere, the postal services, housing construction, secondary schools, and the provision of drinking water will be given priority. I may have forgotten some items.

[Kondor] What does the minister of finance feel dissatisfied with?

[Hetenyi] Where I feel I have reason for dissatisfaction is the fact that there can be such a small difference between the positions of enterprises that work well and those that work in an unsatisfactory manner, as we can frequently see today. In other words, what I would like to see is that the financial system should redistribute less money from the good enterprises to the bad ones while, of course, revenues must be taken from all enterprises in order to finance the infrastructure, social provisions, and so on.

I have already mentioned which spheres I consider the important ones in the nonproductive area.

Something else that would give me satisfaction is if we devoted more in general to the maintenance and improvement of those things that already exist at the expense of those developments that always aim at creating something new, even though they cannot always maintain them properly afterwards.

[Kondor] You have mentioned that it would be desirable to take somewhat less from those who work well. Last year and the year before most of those enterprises that functioned well complained that it was terrible how much money was taken from them. Will this complaint remain a just complaint or will the sums taken from them be reduced precisely in order to prevent these enterprises from losing their enthusiasm?

[Hetenyi] We are now talking about a very difficult and painful process. The good ones did not have to pay more because this was something that bad people wished to see happen but because what we shall have to do is solve the other side of this equation -- namely that the source of losses that the insufficiently efficient enterprises represent must be eliminated. It is only as a consequence of achieving this that we shall be able to reduce the burdens borne by the good enterprises.

As for the future -- and this is connected with your previous question -- it is a matter of whether the revenues of the state budget, that is, the sums taken from the enterprises, are large or not. If we consider the demands existing in the sphere of social welfare, education, the health service, housing, and certain infrastructural investments, then it is obvious that in fact people do not want to have a smaller budget in this sphere, and this is the larger part of the budget.

Where reductions could be made is in the area of subsidies. Some of them are quite justified from the social point of view but others precisely enable production at a low level of efficiency to continue. This is where reductions could be made.

[Kondor] And what is the obstacle?

[Hetenyi] It is that this is a serious structural change in which enterprises might go, jobs might go, and considering the current level of the entrepreneurial spirit, it would not be an easy matter to replace lost production. We cannot substitute imports for everything, and whereas there are instances of smaller enterprises effectively taking over the production tasks of larger enterprises -- this is a process that is actually going on -- this cannot be done all at once and obviously cannot even be considered with respect to things like locomotives. [end recording]

ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

AU231126 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Aug 85 p 6

[Interview with Robert Hock, deputy director of the Institute of Economic Sciences and corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, by Denes Kovacs: "Past and Present Debates on the Reform"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kovacs] The further development of economic management is at present understandably at the center of interest of public opinion and of economic leaders and research scientists. It seems, however, that today many people expect our economic problems to be eliminated exclusively through a well-operating mechanism.

[Hock] Indeed, one of the fundamental driving forces in extricating ourselves from our difficulties is the steady continuation of the reform.

This is a necessary condition, but by no means a sufficient one. I consider one-sidedness, that is, exaggerated expectations about the further development of economic management, to be extremely dangerous. In order to avoid having the further development become constant modification of the system of regulators, we must shift from the current restrictive economic policy to an economic policy oriented toward intensive growth, which is in harmony with the reform concept. Only growth that also emphasizes domestic consumption, supply to the population, and the development of infrastructure can be well-founded. In other words: "The expected effects of further development of economic management can unfold only in close harmony with internally consistent and firm economic concepts; without these we cannot advance. The fact that for years thinking about economic strategy was forced into the background is now hitting back, and so is the fact that while economic management became the focus of interest of economists, matters of economic policy were not fashionable. Efficient economic policy, however, is possible only on the basis of a clear-cut economic concept and a program based on it.

[Kovacs] Please give us examples of the dangers inherent in the lack of an economic policy concept.

[Hock] It is well known that there cannot be healthy economic development in Hungary without a proper foreign economic concept. Yet, essentially there is no such concept. We often insist that we must be export-oriented, that we must increase exports, and that we must gradually join the international division of labor, and so on. We have, however, no clear answers to some fundamental strategic questions, like for instance, the question of whether we will have to increase or reduce the openness of our economy in the coming years, that is, the proportion of trade turnover compared to the national income; whether we must strive for the extensive or intensive development of foreign economic relations; and whether continuation of the reform will have an increasing or decreasing effect on foreign trade demands, on exports and imports. The answers needed to such and similar questions can be of determining value for both general economic policy and for industrial and agricultural policy, as well as for the role we intend the domestic producer and consumer market to play in the future.

Relations Between the Plan and the Market

[Kovacs] The disturbances around the economic policy concept are obviously related to the fact that the relation between the plan and the market is not yet clear enough, either in theory or practice. The debates are also mainly about the market.

[Hock] Indeed, it seems that the basic principle already adopted in 1968, according to which the reform should be based on optimal relations between plan and market, fell into oblivion. I wish to mention only one aspect of this complex group of issues. Already at the end of the sixties it became more or less clear that one of the fundamental characteristics of national economy planning was the working out of a consistent economic and social strategy. And from that time on we made several attempts to prepare long-term plans.

[Kovacs] Tell, us, please, in conclusion, you consider the creation of what conditions to be particularly important from the viewpoint of continuation of reform?

[Hock] Great hopes for the development of reform are provided by the Central Committee position of April last year which gives widespread support and ample material for arguments for all who consider continuation of the reform to be the indispensable condition for extricating ourselves from our economic difficulties as soon as possible.

The reform, of course, should rely on economic policy that promotes intensive growth. Scientists dealing with the economic sciences are faced with many tasks in working out and clarifying a series of issues. And it is at least important enough for us to take care not to widen the camp of those who oppose the reform, but to strive to win over the bulk of society to the idea of reform. Therefore, let us not create illusions but let us make the people interested in the reform. This, of course, is possible only if an increasing number of people feel that the reform will bring them better conditions in a few years.

BUDAPEST URGES U.S. TO ENHANCE U.S.-USSR TRUST

LD240957 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[From the "International Newsroom" program]

[Text] Following the announcement of a test of antisatellite weapons in space in September, President Reagan, addressing Republicans in [words indistinct], confirmed that his administration did not intend to give up its star wars program. For "International Newsroom," Istvan Kollar comments:

Experts, including many leading U.S. scientists, have long been debating the feasability and sense of the star wars program in general. Regarding the latest announcement, however, [words indistinct] does not require one to be an expert to comment on the subject. And that is [word indistinct]. As spokesman John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists, has put it: What we are doing is sending the worst possible signal to Moscow at the worst possible time.

What he has in mind is that the announcement of a test of antisatellite weapons in space comes at the time of the resumption of the Geneva arms control negotiations and before the planned Soviet-American summit. The meeting between party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan has aroused expectations worldwide, even if nobody cherishes illusions. Actually, it is not really surprising that the U.S. attitude shows no constructive change prior to the meeting itself. However, the announcement of the first antisatellite weapons test is a different issue. Moscow is justified in viewing this as a provocation, a move which obviously obstructs the Geneva talks. The Soviet Union has made no secret of the fact that the prevention of the militarization of outer space is a key issue of security of mankind as a whole.

The implementation of the star wars program would make the arms race unverifiable. A better understanding at the summit of each other's legitimate security interests would be a signficant result by itself. However, for this, any step has to be avoided which increases mistrust. The Soviet announcement of a unilateral nuclear weapons test moratorium was intended to enhance trust. The Washington administration has failed to follow suit and dismissed the Soviet decision as a propaganda gesture. One hopes that instead of concentrating on generating anti-Soviet sentiments, Washington will find time to consider making a similar propaganda gesture.

WALESA TALKS TO WESTERN AIDES, JOURNALISTS

Austrian Delegation

AU231247 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 23 August on page 2 carries a 1,400-word undated Hilde Saltz report on a visit to Lech Walesa and Parson Henryk Jankowski in Gdansk. The report begins with a quote from Walesa: "I always must think of not being endangered. In doing so I must often play a role: sometimes that of a person bordering on debility and sometimes that of a wise man.' It is with this refreshing frankness that Lech Walesa describes his situation in Gdansk as the leader of the Solidarity trade union banned by the regime."

The report continues: "In talks with an Austrian delegation under the leadership of Vienna Deputy Mayor Erhard Busek, Walesa regrets not to have much time for his large family -- his eighth child will be born soon -- but the feeling of being a figurehead and of being needed by his compatriots prevails, and the militant spirit of the Nobel peace prize winner is adamant: 'We will not withdraw. We shall carry on and win.'"

Saltz notes that as a skillful tactician Walesa well realizes the difficulties of the "struggle beneath the surface." Therefore, any efforts are only possible within a certain framework," we must find something that satisfies the government side, but at the same time fulfills our yearnings," Walesa is quoted as saying, and he adds that "under the present fatal conditions in Poland it is essential to proceed along small roads."

"Full power ahead would be dangerous," Walesa says, thus confirming a statement by Andrzej Micewski, adviser to the Polish Primate Glemp, according to whom the failure of Solidarity was due, among other things, to the fact that the trade union, challenged the government by claiming to be a social movement and addressing appeals to the workers in other socialist countries.

Walesa is reported as stating that the compromises that were necessary to draft programs finally wrecked these programs and he appeals to the West to grasp the Polish situation, saying: "You are living in a different world" and "For someone who lives on a reservation, freedom is something different from that seen by an outsider."

Saltz then describes how Walesa is being trailed by security officers and refers to Parson Jankowski's undisguised attachment to the Polish statesman Jozef Pilsudski.

Saltz quotes Walesa as stating that he is perhaps "the only Pole that still goes to work wearing a sweatshirt with the inscription 'Solidarnosc'" and refers to the statement, made by an unidentified Catholic Church figure in Warsaw, that "we need people such as Walesa." She continues: "This is particularly true in view of the forthcoming fifth anniversary of the Gdansk riots in 1980. Representatives of the Catholic paper TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, which is critical of the regime, assure Austrian journalists at the editorial office that "nothing will happen" because this would not be wise. "How often can one attack tanks with stones?" It is rather well-considered, conspiratorial work that is necessary.

"Lech Walesa plans to read an appeal on the anniversary, although he did not want to disclose its contents. Well-informed quarters in Warsaw, however, believe that it will be an appeal to the workers to act as though the factories were theirs. Indeed, in Gdansk Walesa also referred to attempts by his banned trade union to test various self-management models.

"We have already developed some concepts." But according to the statement of one of his confidants in Warsaw, in his appeal Walesa will also insert a passage to calm Moscow, in which he endorses the recognition of the situation created by Yalta.

Vienna Radio Interview

AU231343 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Interview with Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity by radio reporter Friedrich Kramer at the parsonage of St Brygida church in Gdansk; date not given -- recorded; Walesa's answers in Polish with superimposed German translation]

[Kramer] Directly from his work at the Lenin shipyard, Lech Walesa comes to the arranged interview in the parsonage of St Brygida Church in Gdansk. The workers' leader, who has been deprived of all power by the government, is optimistic and unyielding. He says he took a vow on the ideals of August 1980 and will never retreat, no matter what the price may be. Does Walesa still feel himself to be chairman of the meanwhile banned Solidarity trade union?

[Walesa] At present I am working in four places. First, as you have noticed, I have been working at the shipyard -- since 5 a.m. I am just coming from work and have not had lunch. Second, I am the only breadwinner in a family with seven children. My third job: I am trying to lead a "Solidarity" that does not exist. Fourth, I am trying to lead a "Solidarity" that exists. That is what I do.

[Kramer] In addition, you are under preliminary investigation by the public prosecutor because in February you participated in a meeting where protests against price hikes were allegedly discussed. The civil rights activists Michnik, Lis and Frasyniuk were sentenced to long terms in prison for that. Do you expect to be put on trial, too?

[Walesa[I am not interested in any sentences or any other honors. I do what I have sworn to do, regardless of the consequences. Of course we think it is terrible that our friends are in prison, but at the same time this shows that we are becoming increasingly active and unyielding, and that we are doing greater and greater things. Proof of this is the rising number of arrests, and I think that it will rise further because we will definitely not give in.

Of course, it is not our objective to take over power or to fight against it. Our objective is to change Polish reality -- in such a way that the system becomes more efficient and we have a better life. And we are above all for structural security -- and we will not swerve from this issue. Proof of the fact that we do have some impact are the prisons that get fuller and fuller. We have to find effective methods to help the people because peaceful struggle and pious wishes will not make prison bars disappear.

[Kramer] Society, Walesa says, expects positive programs. At the end of August "Solidarity" will submit extensive material arranged according to topics. Walesa believes in a development in three stages. The first, the negative stage, is already over. Now, in the second, a group with rather few members is working out concrete programs. In the third stage a very large number of people are needed to implement these programs, Walesa says. Does Walesa think that Poland will once more experience a situation as in August 1980?

[Walesa] I certainly take this into consideration, but it will not be the same as then because now we avoid methods by which something is to be obtained by force -- that is, demonstrations and strikes -- and we substitute them with others. We substitute them by the struggle for the best, provable solution. It would be stupid if someone were to propose an enormous violent dispute as a solution. If we are able to work out these positive programs then there will be no place for violence. Of course, in the second stage in which programs are worked out at leisure, there is no possibility to start a fight with us.

This, however, becomes a problem when we already introduce a concrete solutions amd start with their implementation. In this situation such a justified protest as we had before can easily turn up again. Therefore, the third stage will not be as peaceful as the second, but I think that we will be able to avoid violent solutions.

[Kramer] Mr Walesa, 5 years ago Poland was a country full of hope. How would you describe Poland's condition today and its further development?

[Walesa] Who really understood that August? -- and I understood very quickly. I knew that this would become a very long struggle in three stages, and this then really happened Of course, there are many people, particularly young people, who want to win at this very moment, with any methods. But those who care for the country with more responsibility want to know what the solutions will look like. They do not have to call for victories now because these would be no gain for us. Therefore, the whole thing has to last a bit longer, and a climate must emerge in which these solutions can be realized. At present such a climate does not exist as we can see. So, we are not in such a hurry, even though we are working very hard.

If we apply Western democratic standards then it is clear that we are not so well off -- concerning numbers and also concerning our proposals. But if we understand our struggle in the right way then this is good, because any other larger, more active organization would require solutions that do not yet exist, so that actually I am rather content with the development of the situation -- of course within today's possibilities. This certainly has a price. We have to pity those who are in prison and also those poor people who lose their jobs. This all is true. But looking at it in terms of time, this is probably the best situation we can work for. The stages will follow each other in the same way as I foresaw because this is the natural course of things. For me it is clear -- it is impossible that we will not win.

AFP Interview

AU251503 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 25 Aug 85

[By Dominique Garraud]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 25 (AFP) -- Five years after the creation of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, head of the now-banned union, said he is convinced the "big battle has yet to come".

In an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Walesa said a new "Long March" strategy had been undertaken by the group which on August 31, 1980 became the communist world's first independent trade union, under the historic Gdansk agreement that grew out of Poland's labor strife.

Solidarity, whose fight with the government has an occasion degenerated into bloody street battles, was outlawed with the declaration of martial law in Poland on December 13, 1981.

But Mr Walesa said the union's 16 legal months were only "a minor episode with the rest to come", and vowed never to "bow to terror" or lose sight of ideals of August 1980. "The big battle awaits us. It will be without fireworks, unspectacular, but much more interesting," said the man who in 1983 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Solidarity's underground leaders were now working on a "long march" strategy, to be unveiled "in a few months", he said, without giving any preview of its specifics. It would involve "a very concrete and detailed economic and social program, outlining tasks for everyone at every basic level in the factories' and other institutions in Poland.

Mr Walesa stressed that "democratic and economic priorities" would be placed on equal footing, since "it is hard to be a political militant when you have nothing to eat." But he also said that "today was no longer a time of confrontation. Nor is it a question of winning victories on the national level, spectacular but also very precarious."

"We must act so that each Pole acquires at the grass roots, there where he works and lives, rights that later on will be practically impossible to withdraw."

The regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski has refused Solidarity's proposals to open talks and has continued to imprison the union's militants. But Mr Walesa said he was convinced "the search for a dialogue was the only possible path".

"All the world's major battles have ended around the negotiating table, and ours, that of the Polish people, will end likewise," he said.

When asked whether he feared that violence, particularly among the Polish youth, might emerge in the struggle with the government -- as happened in this Baltic port when demonstrators attacked police during May 1 labor day marches -- Mr Walesa said: "Unfortunately, this risk exists." "It is perhaps a necessary evil. One day, maybe the authorities will understand that their only choice is between two ideas. Ours, which is non-violent, and another very perilous one with incalculable consequences," he said.

The government has called Solidarity a marginal group, and the union's own estimates show that its numbers have eroded to about 500,000 dues-payers, down from one million a year ago and a small fraction of the 10 million members reported after the union was founded in 1980. "You must not measure the strength of an organization by the number of its street demonstrators. There are never volunteers to attack tanks with their bare hands," he said. "Potentially, our ranks have considerably increased. And if tomorrow our supporters see there is a chance to realize Solidarity's claims, then one day, we will not only be 10 million but many more," he said.

When asked if the 1981 martial law declaration had been inevitable, Mr Walesa said he now saw that "it could not have ended any other way". The closer it came to December 13, the more Solidarity's proposals were distorted in compromise texts with the government, he said, noting that the government then rejected these texts.

After Solidarity's creation, "something enormous, something irreversible in the spirits of the Polish people took place," he said. "But it was also hard to learn in only 16 months what requires dozens of years elsewhere. We were like a weightlifter unable to lift 400 kilos on his first try, but who after a few years of training, manages to do it." We had no detailed program," he said, explaining the union's current effort.

"What we must never do is lose sight of two fundamental aims: to fight minority but organized groups that, in the enterprises, manipulate the majority and act for their own base interests by proclaiming that all other groups are adversaries of the system, and to devise solutions to end economic carelessness," he said. He did not name any specific groups."

But Mr Walesa, who said he remained under constant watch by a patrol of Polish political police, whose number had been boosted from six to 12, expressed optimism. "I would never cede to terror. No force will ever make me renounce the ideals of August and I am certain of victory," he said.

15,000 ATTEND MASS ON SOLIDARITY ANNIVERSARY

AU260757 Paris AFP in English 2212 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 25 (AFP) -- The fifth anniversary of the official recognition of the Solidarity trade union, banned nearly four years ago, was celebrated here by about 15,000 Poles who cheered a Catholic priest as he warned Poland's military regime that "a home cannot be built on hatred and violence."

Delegations had arrived here by bus from regions to hear the traditional "mass for the homeland" at Saint Stanislaw, the parish church of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, assassinated by security police in October.

Father Jozef Zawilkowski also said in his sermon that it was unfortunate that the hopes born with Solidarity on August 31, 1980, "had been crucified on the three crosses." He referred to three huge crosses which stand in Gdansk as a desolate memorial to the strikers killed there by police and the Army in December 1979.

The monument and the Sunday broadcast of mass on the state radio are the only concrete traces of the agreements signed by the regime to recognize the first independent worker's union in postwar Eastern Europe. Solidarity was banned little more than a year later, on December 13, 1981, as the Polish Army and General Wojciech Jaruzelski took power and ordered a state of emergency.

After the mass, the throng sang hymns to the glory of Solidarity while making the "V" victory sign, and laid flowers on Father Popieluzsko's tomb in the churchyard.

GOVERNMENT ASSESSES PZPR TASKS, FOREIGN TRADE

LD232227 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23 — The Polish Government at a meeting here today assessed the state of implementation of tasks contained in the government time-table of implementing the decisions made by the 9th extraordinary congress of PUWP in 1981.

It said the predictions in various spheres of the country's social and economic life are in tune with the worker opinions and postulates that had been the origin and substance of the congress's decisions. The long-range or continuous tasks are still being carried into effect.

The ministers decided to compile in the first half of 1986 a full account of the implementation of the government's commitments, following analysis of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-85. The account will be made public.

As a next point on the agenda, the government examined a report on the implementation of social agreements signed in August and September 1980.

It also examined an assessment and postulates concerning the organization of the Polish foreign trade under conditions of the economic reform aiming to raise Poland's role in the international division of labour, by such means as giving greater autonomy to producers and at the same time increasing the role of the foreign trade minister.

Recently, the number of economic subjects allowed to handle their foreign trade all by themselves has risen fivefold and shows a big diversity of legal forms.

The ministers positively assessed the hitherto structural changes inside foreign trade organization, and approved postulates submitted over the issue for the coming five years.

The government also examined a bill aimed at preventing monopolistic practices in the Polish market. The bill will now be sent to the Sejm (parliament).

The ministers adopted a resolution on exports and imports of scientific and technological achievements, under which the inventor will be getting about ten per cent of the hard currency profit from the foreign sale of his invention. The other beneficiaries will be the company employing the inventor and the foreign trade agency selling it abroad.

AGREEMENT SIGNED RESCHEDULING DEBT TO AUSTRIA

LD231423 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] In Vienna the Polish-Austrian agreement, initialed in June, on the postponement of the repayments of guaranteed credits falling during the years 1982-84 has been signed.

The signing of this agreement has taken place on the basis of the July agreement with the so-called Paris Club.

Moreover, the Austrian Government has given (?its) guarantee for new credits intended for the financing of Polish imports from Austria. This concerns a sum of $40 million.

CZYREK PARTICIPATES IN RYKI ELECTORAL MEETING

LD232225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] All over Poland more consultative meetings with candidates for Sejm deputies were held today. An important trend of the debates of these meetings was the fact that mutual dependence of the authorities and the society was pointed out, as well as the relations of rights and duties vis-a-vis the state.

A pre-election meeting in Ryki, Lublin Voivodship lasted nearly 6 hours. Jozef Czyrek, a candidate on the national electoral list who took part in the meeting, stressed that the future Sejm will have two important tasks: to continue the socialist renewal and to accelerate the state's socioeconomic development. The most acute crisis that is happening at present, he said, is the moral crisis, and it must be overcome most urgently. The coming elections and the composition of the future Sejm must be the proof of the national accord.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ASKS ITALY FOR ASYLUM

AU260900 Paris AFP in English 0857 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] La Spezia, Italy, Aug 26 (AFP) -- A Romanian Government official who had served with the Lebanese Christian militias has asked Italy for political asylum, police said today.

The official, identified as Florea Auram, 35, went to the Middle East two years ago as the head of a phosphate plant in Syria, according to police.

He escaped, went to Lebanon, and enrolled in the Christian Phalangist militia, the police said. When he learned that the Romanian secret services were looking for him, he boarded an Italian container ship, the Jolly Giallo, as a stowaway.

After the ship left Beirut, he presented himself to the captain of the ship and recounted his story, police said. When the ship arrived in the northern port of La Spezia, he made his formal request for asylum.

GORBACHEV TEST BAN IMPROVES DISARMAMENT PROSPECTS

AU231138 Bucharest LUMEA No 34 in Romanian 22 Aug 85 pp 10, 11

[Octavian Munteanu article: "New Specifications of Positions -- After the Institution of the Soviet Unilateral Moratorium"]

[Text] The USSR's initiative with regard to instituting a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests contributes to increasing the chances of concluding an agreement on halting nuclear weapons testing and, at the same time, to nuclear disarmament. This is the opinion of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar about the recent decision by the USSR to unilaterally halt -- beginning 6 August -- any nuclear testing, a moratorium proclaimed up to 1 January 1986 with the possibility of it staying in force even after that date if the United States will also refrain from such testing. Unfortunately, this constructive decision, greeted in numerous capitals in the world, has not received the response from the United States that was expected by the overall world public. Formulated in an equivocal manner, the U.S. position contains elements that do not bring prospects closer to a total ban on nuclear weapons testing. Stressing that "the United States would be inclined to respect a permanent moratorium on nuclear testing, but only after completing the program of tests designed to compensate for the lag vis-a-vis the USSR in the area of weapons development," President Reagan avoided specifying the date when this condition would be completed and stated that he does not know whether U.S. tests could be concluded by the end of this year when the Soviet moratorium expires. A Western analyst cited by REUTER stressed in this context: "No real event is involved; it is just a benevolent declaration that is of no significance for negotiations." He added that the United States has in mind programs that require nuclear testing at least up to next year, and new tests will probably be required afterward in order to test the space defense technology designed for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Given the ambiguity and inconsistency of the U.S. response, international press agencies reported on the new Soviet specifications and proposals emphasized the other day by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in a TASS interview.

"We have decided on the moratorium," M. Gorbachev stressed, "being deeply convinced that we must take practical measures with a view to stopping the build-up of nuclear arms and their further sophistication. We had no intention at all of placing the U.S. leadership in a difficult position. The President of the United States was notified in advance of our action by a letter in which we suggested that the American side act in an analogous way. One would like the U.S. leadership to respond favorably to this call of ours. Public pronouncements by officials in Washington on the moratorium issue create the impression that they in Washington, unfortunately, are now preoccupied mostly with finding the most adroit ways of evading such a response. I will not make a mistake if I say that a different attitude is being awaited in the world."

Before deciding on the unilateral discontinuation of nuclear tests, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary specified, the Soviet leadership carried out a thorough and comprehensive study on this problem. It was not an easy matter at all to take such a step. In order to institute a unilateral moratorium we had to interrupt the testing program, leaving it unfinished. It must also be stressed that in the course of the current year before the moratorium was announced, practically the same number of nuclear tests were carried out in the USSR as in the United States. If one is to speak of all nuclear tests that have been held until now, their number was much greater in the United States than in the USSR. And this is known in the White House. But when taking the decision on the unilateral moratorium, the USSR was guided not by arithmetic, but by principled political considerations, by the striving to help end the nuclear arms race and to induce the United States, as well as other countries possessing nuclear weapons, to make such a step. Our goal is the complete and general cessation of nuclear weapon testing, and not some respite between tests.

"An opinion is being expressed," M Gorbachev stressed, "that the decision on the moratorium on nuclear testing supposedly does not meet the interests of the United States. But a moratorium is an important step on the way to an end to the further sophistication of lethal nuclear weapons. Besides, the longer the period of the moratorium on nuclear testing, the more rapid will be the process of "aging" of the stockpiled weapons. And finally, a moratorium creates more favorable conditions for reaching agreement on the termination of nuclear tests and for making headway toward the elimination of nuclear weapons altogether."

Referring to the problem of verification in the context of the proposal to end nuclear testing, M. Gorbachev stressed: "The scientific and technical possibilities existing in this country, in the United States, and in other countries provide the necessary degree of confidence that a nuclear test, even a small yield, will be detected and will become known. Those who speak to the contrary know that that is not so."

"Unilateral steps to end nuclear tests cannot, of course, solve to the end the problem of a complete and general cessation of nuclear weapon testing. An international agreement is essential for the problem to be solved once and for all. Apart from appropriate obligations, it would also contain an appropriate system of verification measures -- both national and international ones. In short, we are for a verification of the ending of nuclear testing, but we are against the cessation of tests being substituted by their continuation in the presence of observers."

In this context, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary recalled that "the problem of the complete and general ending of nuclear weapon testing is by no means a new one. Several years ago it was examined in detail during the tripartite talks between the USSR, the United States, and Britain. Questions of verification were also discussed there in the most detailed way. In many respects the sides were close to mutual understanding. But the United States broke off the talks because the limitations being worked out hindered the Pentagon's plans. We repeatedly suggested to the United States that the talks be resumed. And today as well we are calling on it to achieve the complete cessation of nuclear weapon testing. The holding of such talks and the achievement of positive results would be much easier if the USSR and the United States were not conducting nuclear tests," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed.

Referring to this interview, White House spokesman Larry Speakes stated that the Reagan administration believes that most of the statements by the Soviet leader constitute a reaffirmation of known positions. "However, we welcome," he stressed, "recognition of the importance of the question of verification within the framework of any serious discussion on nuclear testing. We shall study Gorbachev's statement carefully." Speakes renewed the invitation that Soviet experts be present on the spot during the next U.S. nuclear test in Nevada, a fact that "would permit the drafting of effective verification procedures in order to contribute to ensuring mutual observance of the agreements on the limitation of nuclear tests."

It is generally known, of course, that after such a long period of mistrust and lethal armament, especially nuclear, the problem of nuclear disarmament is complex, difficult, and requires great efforts on the part of all states possessing nuclear weapons. It is nonetheless true, however, that the cessation by the two great nuclear powers of any tests with such weapons would exert a strong and positive influence on the world political atmosphere, would improve Soviet-American relations, give an impetus to the progress of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, to negotiations within other international forums on questions of disarmament, and would create conditions for concluding a universal treaty on the general ban of all nuclear tests.

As an essential component of today's fundamental problem, nuclear disarmament requires such bold initiatives as to counteract the acute danger -- felt by all mankind -- posed for international peace by weapons in general and nuclear weapons in particular.

CKREBIC SUPPORTS PRESIDIUM STANDPOINTS ON SERBIA

LD251523 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0420 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Arilje, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- With the creation of the Uzice Republic the armed uprising in 1941 reached its height, not only in Serbia but in the whole of Yugoslavia, said Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, speaking at a ceremony in Arilje to mark the anniversary of the liberation of this town.

Ckrebic particularly emphasized the enormous economic and social progress of the postwar period. He pointed to the positive results that the Arilje economy has been achieving for a number of years.

Ckrebic went on to say that this fall we in the LC face very significant tasks in the economy and in society in general. The congresses are approaching, as are regular elections. We have not yet emerged from the economic difficulties and the long-term Program of Economic Stabilization is being implemented at a much slower rate than planned.

Ckrebic particularly dwelled on the document that the LCY Central Committee Presidium prepared and adopted entitled: Standpoints on Topical Questions Regarding the Realization of Relationships on Which Unity and Fellowship in the Socialist Republic of Serbia Are Based.

This document deals with our relationships as a whole and obligates all leaderships, responsible individuals, and the entire LC membership to seek rational solutions and assume full responsibility for overcoming various stalemates, stagnations, paralyses, barriers, and problems arising from reducing relationships in numerous fields to a mere formality.

Problems do exist. The standpoints are guidelines for resolving them, to the extent to which this is possible today. Should there be anything unclear or vague we must take a stand toward the document as a whole and endeavor, as creators indebted to the League of Communists and the working people of this country, to consolidate the SFRY's foundations as a socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned country.

It is high time to break away, with the help of these standpoints, from numerous instances of arbitrariness, untruth, and even stupidity concerning claims that some people want to eliminate the provinces and reduce them to cultural autonomous units, or similar senseless verbal constructions that are trying to gain access to our public and are being brought out of some dark corridors. Every word spoken in public should be an obligation -- should be based on truth -- and it should be possible to speak with open eyes that can clearly face those for whom such remarks are intended.

But is it always like this? No. Assessments, judgments and condemnations are made far too easily -- and we must put an end to this. These standpoints obligate everyone alike to assume a responsible attitude to truth and to the public -- particularly leaders, both collective and individual.

The great malaise of our society lies in the fact that we do not exert enough efforts -- all of us, and at all levels -- in order to implement adopted laws and rules regulating particular responsibilities.

A self-managing socialist society must consolidate its own legislation daily and constantly, not by production and the multiplication of regulations, but by sticking to and respecting them.

SERBIAN LC SECRETARY VIEWS CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU231816 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17-18 Aug 85 p 3

[Report on interview with Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia, by BORBA editor Dusan Drazic; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Drazic] The LC congresses are very near. Very important and wide discussions are imminent in the LCY and these discussions will certainly call attention to many of the problems that were raised during the general party discussion.

[Gacic] The LC of Serbia is preparing the drafts of its congress resolutions. The Central Committee's working groups are expected to complete the first drafts of these documents as early as September. However, one thing is certain: It will not be easy to prepare for the party congresses because the period between the last and next LCY and LC of Serbia congresses has not been marked by encouraging results in any sphere of social life. On the contrary, we all see that this has been a period of stagnation and lagging, and in some spheres even of crisis. This has been a period when many contradictions in society have been very strongly expressed in the entire country, especially in the SR of Serbia, where great differences in views on important questions of relations in the republic and the LC of Serbia have manifested themselves, Gacic says.

Who Needs Sniping

Our first obligation is to assess the present situation as realistically as possible and determine the real and essential causes of the negative tendencies and situation in society, at the same time exerting maximum effort to achieve unified views on this. I think that this will be a relatively easy part of the task because the general party discussion produced the answers to many of these questions. The second of communists' obligations is to do everything possible before the congresses to ensure that we will be able to come to the highest party forums with as few differences and unsolved questions as possible. Finally, it is our obligation through this work to enable the congresses to realistically determine the LC tasks for the coming year.

At the 10th Serbia LC Congress, Gacic says, we should concern ourselves less with past relations and much more with the questions of our development to ensure that the coming period after the congress will not be marked by new or renewed discussions about old problems, but rather by a time of overcoming difficulties. We should not allow the recurrence of what has happened in the past: If this is so, then the responsibility of the LC organs before the congresses for failure to ensure a consistent fulfillment of the set tasks is clear.

As far as relations in the SR of Serbia and the LC of Serbia are concerned, the basis for activity in this respect is provided by the recently-adopted positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At one of the first of its upcoming sessions the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia will define the tasks of communists in implementing this document to ensure that we will come to the 10th Serbia LC Congress with as few unsolved questions as possible.

In the period up to that session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, every individual member and every organization of the LC of Serbia, especially the party leadership, must perceive their part of the tasks emanating from this LC Central Committee Presidium document. This must be done with all responsibility and in accordance with the adopted positions.

What is the worst and impermissible is polemizing with the individual views and formulations of this document, Radisa Gacic points out. Also bad is if suspicions and mistrust and -- what is even worse -- sniping continue in the future, all with the aim of standing by one's own positions. These and other similar indications have been apparent in recent days. It is therefore appropriate to once again emphasize that this document must be approached creatively and responsibly. After all, the LCY Central Committee Presidium will discuss this and assess how the tasks that it determined are being fulfilled and what contributions are being made toward overcoming the difficulties in the relations of the LC of Serbia and the republic.

[Drazic] The LC of Serbia has set very clear tasks as regards the elections. In view of the fact that the elections will begin virtually in 2 weeks, how are these conclusions being implemented?

[Gacic] It is time for implementing and not interpreting these tasks. However, the purpose is clear: The elections cannot represent a routine obligation, but must instead regenerate our leaderships with new people who will be ready with thier knowledge and self-sacrifice to help resolve the economic difficulties and strengthen the LC's role in society. This is why so much is expected from these elections. This is why they should not be held in an atmosphere of questions as to whether there should be one or more candidates, whether they should be old or young, and so forth. The task in every community is to realistically assess the situation, responsibly determine the priority tasks, and elect the individuals who can make the greatest contribution to the fulfillment of these obligations. The first and basic task of the entire election procedure must be to elect the best and the most capable. The procedure of nomination of candidates and of elections must unfailingly proceed along the line of strengthening the ideological and action unity of communists and organizations instead of providing scope for sectarian and group divisions and disunity. In this respect every community, every organ or organization, will have great responsibility before its members and before its members and before the LC as a whole.

VOJVODINA WHEAT EXPORT PROPOSAL DISCUSSED

AU231221 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 10 Aug (TANJUG) -- Milanka Fodor, deputy president of the Vojvodina Provincial Committee for International Cooperation, has explained more fully the proposal by the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the province's Chamber of Economy -- submitted recently to the Federal Executive Council -- that there be a consideration of the Vojvodina Agroindustrial producers' request that the export of 700,000 tons of this year's wheat be approved or that an equivalent amount in foreign exchange compensation be granted.

The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Milanka Fodor remarks, submitted a detailed explanation to the Federal Executive Council and pointed out that purchases of this year's wheat exceding 1.3 million tons have been successfully accomplished.

One should comprehend, Milanka Fodor says, the proper sense of Vojvodina's insisting on the realization of the principle that, if exports of agricultural produce and food products are banned or restricted in Vojvodina as the largest food producer, appropriate compensation in foreign exchange should be provided. This is a vital question for businessmen in this province, because of the specific structure of its economy and the need to meet the fixed and guaranteed obligations of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, as well as the obligations of working collectives in the Vojvodina agricultural industry forward foreign partners.

OIL, DERIVATIVE FUEL PRICES INCREASE 24 AUG

LD231807 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- Gasoline prices are increasing as of tomorrow. The 98 octane gasoline will cost 132 dinar per liter and the 86 octane gasoline 122 dinars per liter. Diesel fuel will be 107 dinars and heating oil 87 dinars per liter. This was announced late tonight by the general association of the oil industry of Yugoslavia. The statement is as follows:

"On the basis of consent given by the republics and provinces, the Federal Executive Council has adopted the decision on the way the prices of oil and oil derivatives will be fixed. In accordance with this decision, the prices of oil and of oil derivatives are fixed in keeping with the average price of imported oil. This means that the existing prices of oil and of oil derivatives can change when the import price of crude oil is increased or reduced by more than 5 percent, compared with the price level established at the time of the last change in the structure of the prices of oil and oil derivatives.

"In accordance with this decision, the Yugoslav oil industry is now in a position where it can increase the producer price of oil derivatives by 24.5 percent, on average. The new oil and oil derivatives prices will come into force on 24 August this year."

SOVIET ARTICLES ON SOCIALIST MODEL CONTRADICTORY

LD231551 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow's new views on relations and cooperation between socialist states are contained in an article published by NOVOYE VREMYA [words indistinct] may also be built without a uniform model valid for all the socialist countries. Two months ago PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU Central Committee, published an article saying exactly the opposite. Milika Sundic comments:

The history of relations between the socialist states has repeatedly shown that the only way to establish harmonious relations between socialist countries is that of an unconditional recognition of every country's sovereignty. This is a quotation from an article on relations between the socialist countries, which is published in the latest issue of the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA. This is obviously a completely new view of these relations, a view which fundamentally differs from the attitudes and views that we have so far been able to encounter in the Soviet press and publications. Two months ago PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU Central Committee, carried an article on the same theme. This article was not given much publicity in the socialist countries' papers, many of which consciously refrained from polemizing with the theses given prominence in the article, which is reliably known not to have been favorably received either in what are known as the countries of the socialist community or outside them.

The above-mentioned PRAVDA article stressed the maximum acceptance of common interests, criticized nationalist and revisionist views in the communist and workers' movements, and denied any role of the small socialist countries in settling major international problems, especially those preoccupying the two leading world powers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The article published in the journal NOVOYE VREMYA is also primarily concerned with relations and cooperation in what is known as the socialist community and noticeably favors the views held by the CPSU, but, taken as a whole, it contains completely different views, which one may assess as encouraging.

Unlike PRAVDA in its article 2 months ago, NOVOYE VREMYA accepts the fact that every socialist country has its own clearly-expressed national features and specific characteristics, which manifest themselves in the ways and methods it employs in carrying out its socialist tasks, with the message that Soviet experiences in the building of socialism do not exclude the experiences gained by numerous other socialist states. NOVOYE VREMYA goes a step further when it asserts in its article that the national interests of the socialist countries did not become extinct or disappear when the socialist system was established.

Perhaps an article with this kind of content would have had greater specific gravity if it had been published by PRAVDA, the leading organ of the CPSU Central Committee. However, regardless of this the article in the journal NOVOYE VREMYA is remarkably refreshing at the moment the Soviet Union is making serious preparations to hold the 27th CPSU Congress and on the eve of the publications of the theses underlying the new party program. This is all the more so as the article in NOVOYE VREMYA is remarkably refreshing at the moment the Soviet Union is making serious preparations to hold the 27th CPSU Congress and on the eve of the publication of the theses underlying the new party program. This is all the more so as the article in NOVOYE VREMYA is concerned both with relations within what is known as the socialist community and with general views that are of importance for all the socialist countries and communist and workers' parties. It goes without saying that the article in NOVOYE VREMYA undoubtedly reflects the attitudes of the CPSU Central Committee, primarily its general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev.

It is true, however, that one may wonder how it was possible 2 months ago for PRAVDA to deny the specific characteristics of socialist countries and the existence of different interests in them, or, in other words, to declare that the Soviet model was universally valid for all -- as was done in another period of time. The reply to this question cannot be easily given, but it is more than obvious that even in the so-called monolithic system people do not all think alike.

However, one should wait for a while to see how long the attitudes expressed by NOVOYE VREMYA will remain in force or perhaps whether they are intended exclusively for those who were upset by the PRAVDA article.

KUWAITI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 AUG

LD240517 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1559 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, August 23 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, headed by Speaker of the Assembly Ahmed 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sadun, arrived here today on the invitation of the assembly of Yugoslavia.

During the visit the Kuwaiti parliamentarians will meet assembly representatives and other Yugoslav personalities.